

ZHUK, Konstantin Danilovich

Determination of the coefficients of transfer functions of linearized links of automatic control systems using a relaxation method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.9:1062-1070 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Starshiy inzhener bazovoy laboratorii elektronnoy modelirovaniya kafedry elektricheskikh apparatov Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

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L 13650-66

EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6001205

SOURCE CODE: UR/0378/65/000/005/0103/0103

AUTHOR: Zhuk, K. D. (Candidate of technical sciences; Senior research associate) ³⁷

ORG: Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR (Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR) ⁸¹

TITLE: International conference on many-dimensional and discrete automatic control systems ^B

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 5, 1965, 103 ¹⁴

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, computer control system, computer application, mechanical engineering conference, automatic control, digital computer, analog computer, automatic control theory, optimal automatic control

ABSTRACT: The International Conference on Many-Dimensional and Discrete Automatic Control Systems held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 9-12 June, 1965, was attended by scientists and engineers from the following academies of sciences of the socialistic countries: Czechoslovak, Slovak, USSR, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, East German, Polish, and Rumanian. The organizing committee was headed by a well-known Czechoslovak scientist, Doctor of Engineering Sciences V. Strejc (Institute of Information and Automation, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences). The survey papers by the scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of this academy, I. Pluhar entitled "Progress

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ACC NR: AP6001205

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in the fields of many-dimensional and discrete control systems" and by Doctor of Engineering Sciences V. Strejc entitled "Many-dimensional and discrete control systems" were presented at the plenary session. V. Strejc indicated in his paper that qualitative control of many-dimensional systems is possible only by utilizing control computers (analog and digital); therefore, it is self-evident why the conference program stressed these two trends which at first glance look so distinct. Over fifty papers were presented in three sections: a) synthesis of many-dimensional automatic control systems, b) discrete automatic control systems and systems with a variable structure, and c) optimization, special computing devices, and their application. Each section was subdivided into a certain number of subsections which covered the related papers. Section one contained the following subsections; 1) synthesis of many-dimensional systems (authors of articles F. Csaki (HPR), I. Sponer (GDR), and L. Pogoda (PPR)); 2) synthesis of many-dimensional discrete systems (A. Halouskova (CSSR), F. György (HPR), Z. Bubnieki (PPR)); 3) special problems of the theory of many-dimensional automatic control systems (A. Straszak (PPR), I. Ratz (HPR), and V. Pavlov (UkrSSR)); 4) stability problems in many-dimensional automatic control systems (O. Polusinski (PPR), G. Pukhov, K. Zhuk (UkrSSR), P. Chinayev (UkrSSR), M. Meyerov (USSR), A. Kukhtenko (UkrSSR), V. Utkin (USSR), and P. Brunovsky (CSSR)).

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Section two contained the following subsections: 1) theory of discrete automatic control systems (B. Hanuš (CSSR), V. Vurcfeid (CSSR), K. Vavra (CSSR), and W. Uhlig (GDR)); 2) theory of automatic control systems with variable structures and automatic control systems with pulse-width modulation (S. Emelyanov, M. Gritsenko (USSR), Šindelař (CSSR), G. Schulz (GDR), Ye. Dudin, G. Ulanov (USSR)); 3) realization of discrete devices and systems (T. Aleksandridi (USSR), T. I. Matyáš (CSSR)); 4) synthesis of discrete automatic control systems (K. Reinisch (GDR), Ye. Krug (USSR), J. Vajs (CSSR), S. Bláha (CSSR)); 5) special problems in the theory of discrete systems (Ya. Tsypkin (USSR), M. Guenther (GDR), P. Kovanic (CSSR)). Section three contained the following subsections: 1) optimization (M. Orbán (HPR), F. Milkiewicz (PPR), S. Petráš (CSSR), N. Stanulov (BPR), B. Franković, R. Koňakovský (CSSR), F. Dráb (CSSR)); 2) digital devices: (A. Luchuk, L. Zhuk (UkrSSR), A. Ormicki (PPR), B. Malinovskiy (UkrSSR), A. Orlicki, P. Lazewski (PPR), P. Valášek (CSSR)); 3) application of digital computers for controlling technological processes (A. Bukovi (PPR), V. Vřtek, R. Rainiš, V. Maletinsky (CSSR), J. Ibler (CSSR), and J. Solder (PPR)). The existing trends and subsequent development of the theory of many-dimensional and discrete control systems were more clearly formulated and new problems were posed which have to be solved in the near future. [ATD PRESS: 4173-F.]

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 jw

1. 0921h-67 EMT(a)/EMT(v)/EMT(k)/EMT(h)/EMT(l)
ACG NG AP6034638 SOURCE CODE: UR/0102/06/000/004/0008/0017 23

AUTHOR: Zhuk, K. D. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Structural equivalence of invariant and optimal multiply connected control systems in problems of synthesis

SOURCE: Avtomatyka, no. 4, 1966, 8-17

TOPIC TAGS: control system, invariant control system, linear automatic control, dynamic system, mean square error

ABSTRACT: The author analyzed the problem of synthesis of linear multivariant control systems in statistical dynamics. It is shown that the determination of design of multivariant systems, synthesized according to the invariance conditions, satisfies at the same time the optimal conditions for the minimum mean square error. Taking into consideration the results of an analysis of the structure investigated, the author concludes that the optimal multivariant system must generally belong to the nonautonomous control systems. The problem of synthesis

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ACC NR: AP6034638

is solved by the method of factorization of spectral matrixes. In accordance with the results of factorization, the design of the control device of a multivariant system is determined from the conditions of physical practicability with the aid of signal graphs of the multivariable system. The problem of synthesis for two types of multivariant control systems is investigated in a general form. In the first case, disturbances in the form of noise enter the input of the closed loop system together with the desired signals. The solution of the synthesis problem obtained in an explicit form coincides with the solution of the problem of synthesis of the optimal multipole filter. In the second and more general case, the disturbances are applied directly to the multivariant object controlled in a closed loop system. The solution of the synthesis problem is obtained implicitly for the operators of the synthesized control devices. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 28 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 12, 13/SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ORIG REF: 019/OTH REF: 004/

ACC NR: AT6029237

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0246/0251

AUTHOR: Zhuk, K. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multivariable system control by simulators synthesized by the method of inverse operators

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. 4th, Kiev, 1964. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika v upravlenii (Computer technology in control engineering); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 246-251

TOPIC TAGS: adaptive control, self adaptive control

ABSTRACT: The method consists of replacing the correcting cross-over feedback of the system in Fig. 1 by the inverse model of the object (Fig. 2); the synthesis of the model is reduced to a determination of the inverse operators of the main loops

$$\tilde{W}_i^{-1}(D, t)$$

from the known direct operators

$$W_{ii}(D, t).$$

More than ten multivariable systems were examined; all of them had quite adequate pro-

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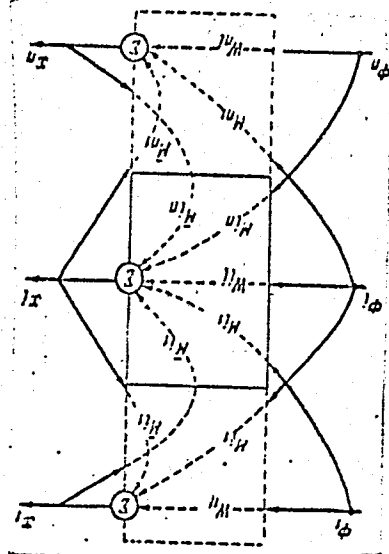


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the i -th channel of a multivariable system, where $\Phi(t) = [\Phi_1(t), \dots, \Phi_n(t)]$ is the set of input variables.

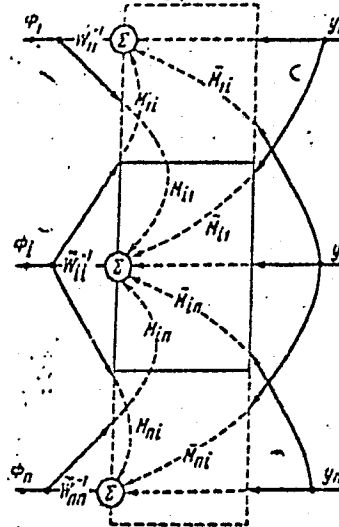


Fig. 2. Block diagram of the inverse model.

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ACC NR: AT6029237

perties and were sufficiently fast. Systems of matrix equations were constructed for the object and for the inverse model, respectively. The design of invariant multi-variable systems requires the complete availability of information on the excitation impulses that act upon each circuit; these excitations must be determined in quantities that are both measurable and transformable. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09,12/

SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AM6029766

Monograph

UR/

Pukhov, Georgiy Yevgen'yevich; Zhuk, Konstantin Danilovich

Application of the inverse operator method in the synthesis of multivariable control systems (Sintez mnogosvyaznykh sistem upravleniya po metodu obratnykh operatorov) Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966. 217 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: AN UkrSSR. Institut kibernetiki) 4000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control theory, automatic control design, control system stability, multivariable automatic control, multivariable control synthesis, inverse operator method

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents the basic principles of designing multivariable automatic control systems and the solution of the synthesis problem for such systems utilizing the method of inverse operators which have lately occupied a prominent place in the theory of computing systems, applied problems of communication theory, and the theory and application of automatic control systems. The book contains recent original results obtained by the authors.

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Ch. I. Principles of the design of control systems by the method of inverse operators -- 7

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- Ch. II. Reversible and quasi-reversible models -- 21
- Ch. III. Properties of multivariable systems with reversible control models -- 30
- Ch. IV. Autonomy in control systems with many controlled variables -- 58
- Ch. V. Invariance in multivariable systems with control models -- 98
- Ch. VI. The design of multidimensional servosystems by the method of inverse operators -- 146
- Ch. VII. The design of autonomous systems with multivariable compensators for controlling plants with time delay -- 169
- Ch. VIII. Structures of multivariable systems for controlling plants on the basis of functional relationships of the variables -- 189
- Ch. IX. Realization of the principle of self-adaptivity and the control of certain multivariable systems in game situations -- 201

Bibliography -- 216

SUB CODE: 12,09/

SUBM DATE: 22Feb66/

SOV REF: 080/

OTH REF: 011/

Card 2/2

ZHUK, L.A.; MALINOVSKIY, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design of multichannel electronic switching circuits. Avtom. i prib.
no.1:40-45 Jan-Mar '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR.
(Electronic circuits)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064910017-1"

PASICH, E.F.; ZHUK, L.N.

The MP74M automatic vertical broaching machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.12:43-45 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

ZHUK, L. N. (Sevastopol')

Reaction to C-reactive protein in acute dysentery. Vrach. delo
no.7:97-99 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (nachal'nik - prof. A. A. Sinitskiy)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova
i Voyenno-morskoy infektsionnyy gosspital' Chernomorskogo flota.

(PROTEINS) (DYSENTERY)

ZHUK, M.

Effective work of a women's committee. Rab. 1 sial. 39 no.3:22
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Zhirkovichi District—Women—Societies and clubs)

ZHUK, M.

29019

Niekochastovnyy Iemye-riyel'nyy Komplyekt. (Ie Eksponatov 8-y Eaoch. Radiovystavki).
Radio, 1949, No 9, C. 52-55

SO: LETOPIS'No. 34

ZHUK, N.P.

Mechanism of the gaseous corrosion of steel. Zhur.fiz.khim.30 no.5:
1173-1176 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut stali imeni I.V.Stalina, Moskva.
(Steel--Corrosion)

ZHUK-KOGAN, N.

Skin - Diseases

Abstracts. Vest. ven. i dermat. no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

ZHUK-KCGAN, N.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Abstracts. Vest. ven. i derm. no. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

USSR/Electricity
Voltmeters

Oct 48

"A Cathode Voltmeter," M. Zhuk, 1 3/4 pp

"Radio" No 10

Describes VK-2 cathode voltmeter, giving circuit diagram. It can measure constant voltages 0.1-1,000 volts, low-frequency alternating voltage 0.2-1,000 volts, and resistances 0.20 ohm-500 megohms.

IC

22/49727

ZHUK, M.

Creativeness of Soviet radio amateurs. Voen.znan. 25 no.6:6
Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Radio--Exhibitions)

ZHUK, M.

20704. Zhuk, M. Pervyy supergeterodin lyubitelya. Radio, 1949, No. 6, s. 54-55

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

ZHUK, M.

USSR/Electricity
Voltmeters

Oct 48

"A Cathode Voltmeter," M. Zhuk, 1 3/4 pp

"Radio" No 10

Describes VK-2 cathode voltmeter, giving circuit diagram. It can measure constant voltages 0.1-1,000 volts, low-frequency alternating voltage 0.2-1,000 volts, and resistances 0.20 ohm-500 megohms.

LC

22/49T27

ZHUK, M.

USSR/Radio - Oscillators, High-Frequency Nov 49
Oscillographs

"Oscillograph Attachments," M. Zhuk, 2 pp

"Radio" No 11:

Describes two exhibits at Eighth Corr Radio Exhibition: (1) two-tube FM oscillator, and (2) electronic switch, both intended for use with oscilloscopes to simplify circuit analysis. Includes three diagrams and two photographs.

FDD

153T102

ZHUK, M.

USSR/Radio Receivers, Superheterodyne
Vacuum Tubes

Apr 49

"The 'Rodina-47' Receiver," M. Zhuk, 4 pp

"Radio" No 4

"Rodina-47" receiver, also called the "Elektrosignal-3," is a battery-power superheterodyne which uses 2-volt miniature tubes. It receives on the following bands: 150 - 410 kc, 520 - 1,500 kc, and 4,300 - 12,000 kc, using an intermediate frequency of 460 kc.

42/49198

FDB

ZHUK, M.

USSR/Radio - Test Equipment
Oscillators, Audio

Sep 49

"An Audio Frequency Test Set (Audio Oscillator,
Cathode-Ray Oscillograph, and Vacuum-Tube Volt-
meter)," M. Zhuk, 4 pp

"Radio" No 9

The set devised by M. Ts. Stolov was awarded
second prize in the test equipment division at
the Eighth All-Union Corr Radio Exhibit.

FDD

1/50T90

ZHUK, M. [S.]

29019 Nizkochastotnyy izmeritel'nyy komplekt. (Iz eksponatov 8-y zaoch. radiovystavki). Radio, 1949, No 9, S. 52-55

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh S tatey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

ZHUK, M. (Riga)

In the Riga Electrotechnical Plant. Pozh.delo 8 no.1:29 Ja
'62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Riga--Factories--Fires and fire prevention)

ZHUK, M. [S.]

36098 Pristavki K ostsillografu. (Iz edsponatov 8-y zaochnoy radiovystavki). Radio,
1949, No. 11, S. 54-55

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

BENUNI, A. Kh.; YEL'BISINOV, S. Kh.; ZHUK, M. G.

Use of electron computer techniques for technical and economic
calculations in nonferrous metallurgy. TSvet. met. 35 no.10:4-8
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electronic calculating machines)
(Nonferrous metal industries)

ZHUK, M. M., MASTYKO, G. S. and BAGRINOVSKAYA, YE. M.

"Intravenous injection of novocaine in the case of recurrent eye inflammation in horses."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 10, 1960, p. 53

Zhuk - assistant, Vitebsk Vet Inst.

MASTYKO, G.S., dotsent; BAGRINOVSKAYA, Ye.M., assistant; ZHUK, M.M.,
assistant

Intravenous administration of novocaine during periodical eye
inflammation in horses. Veterinariia 37 no.10:53-54 0 '60.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Horses--Diseases and pests) (Eye--Inflammation)
(Novocaine--Therapeutic use)

MASTYKO, G. S. (Docent) and ZHUK, M. M. (Assistant, Vitebsk Veterinary Institute).

"Surface novocain skin blockade in conjunction with biomycin..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 2, February 1962 pp. 60

ZHUK, M. S.

The electrodynamic loud speaker. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1950. 30 p. Massovaya
radiobiblioteka, vyp. 65. (51-22376).

TK6563.Z5

ZHUK, M. S. and BEKTABEGOV, A. K.

Rekorder Dlia Eapici Na Disk (Phonograph Disc Recording), 21 p., Moscow and Leningrad, 1951.

ZHUK, M. S.

"Crystal Apparatus," Radio, 20, No. 3, 1947;

"A Cathode Voltmeter," ibid., No. 10, 1948;

"How A Loudspeaker Works," ibid., No. 3, 1949;

"The 'Rodina-47' Receiver," ibid., No. 4, 1949;

"A First Superheterodyne for Amateurs," ibid., No. 6, 1949;

"An Audio Frequency Test Set (Audio Oscillator, Cathode-Ray Oscillograph, and Vacuum-Tube Volt-meter)," ibid., No. 9, 1949;

"Oscillograph Attachments," ibid., No. 11, 1949.

ZHUK, M. S.

Elektrodinamicheskii gromkogovoritel'. [Electro-dynamic loudspeaker]. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1950. 39 p. diagrs. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, vyp. 65).
DLC: TK6563.Z5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

ZHUK, NINA

Markovich, Mariia Aleksandrovna (Velinskina) 1834-1907

Marko Vovchok, for the 45th anniversary of her death,
Rad. zhiv 7, No. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

ZHUK, N., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

Electricity and chemistry. Znan.sila no.9:24-28 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Electrochemistry)

ZHUK, NINA

Authors, Ukrainian

Marko Vovchok; for the 45th anniversary of her death. Rad. zhiv. 7 no. 8, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19

Using urtite in glass making. V. V. VARGIN AND N. B. ZHUK. *Keram. Staklo* 8, No. 8, 6-9 (1932).--Urtite contains 85% nephelite, 5% apatite, and 10% dark colored minerals; and it is obtained in large quantities in the working of apatite deposits of the Mourman (North Russia). The alkali content is 17-21%, whereas nephelite syenite contains only 11-15%. The ratio of the alumina to the alkali content averages about 1.43 in urtite (nephelite syenite, 1.80). Two series of 9 exptl. melts each and having a compn. as similar as possible to that of industrial nephelite glasses were made. It was found that urtite glasses melt more rapidly than nephelite, the glass is less viscous and is refined more easily, and that urtite dissolves in the melt better than nephelite; also, that urtite glasses tend to devitrify much less.

M. V. KONDOV

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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DYKHNE, F.; ZHUK, N.

For more accurate methods in determining the moisture of corn.

Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.7:10-11 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Goskhlebinspektiya Ministerstva zagotovok Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Corn (Maize))-- Drying

SIRENKO, A.; ZHUK, N., starshiy inzh.

Determining weed content of grain by the standard sample method.
Muk.--elev. prom. 27 no.10:21-22 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gosudarstvennaya khlebnaya inspeksiya Ministerstva
zagotovok USSR. 2. Starshiy inspektor Gosudarstvennoy
khlebnoy inspeksii Ministerstva zagotovok USSR (for Sirenko).
(Grain--Analysis)

1ST AND 2ND INDEXES		3RD AND 4TH INDEXES	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p>BU</p> <p>Using writite in glass making. VV Vargin and MB Zhuk (Kerem i Steklo. 1932, 8, no. 8,6-9). Writite (Nephelite 85, apatite 5, dark coloured minerals 10%; alkali 17,21%; Al_2O_3 1.43) from Murman gives glasses which melt more rapidly, devitrify less readily are less viscous and more easily refined than nephelite glasses.</p>			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
1ST AND 2ND INDEXES		3RD AND 4TH INDEXES	
1ST AND 2ND INDEXES		3RD AND 4TH INDEXES	

ZHUK, N. D.; TOMASHOV, N. D. (Prof., Dr. Chem. Sci.); MIROLYUBOV, E. N. (Engr.)

"An investigation of the Inactivity of Iron in Oxidizer Solution,"
in book The Application of Radioisotopes in Metallurgy, Symposium XXXIV, Moscow;
State Publishing House for Literature on Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy, 1955.

Prof. N. D. Tomashov, Dr. Chem. Sci.; E. N. Mirolubov, Engr.; N. D. Zhuk, Assistant,
Chair of Metal Corrosion, Moscow Inst. of Steel im I. V. Stalin.

KRAMINSKAYA, N.N. (g Ussuriysk); ESKIN, V.A. (g.Ussuriysk); ZHUK, N.F.
(g.Ussuriysk)

Etiology of periodic ophthalmia in horses. Veterinariia 36
no.12:13-17 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Horses--Diseases)

ZHUK, N.K., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; SHUMAYEVA, V.F.

Metabolism of water-soluble vitamins under conditions of a hot climate.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:45-48 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ZHUK, N. M.

PA 17/49T23

USSR/Electricity
Arcs
Electrodes

Jul 48

"Vibrating Cutoff Arc," N. M. Zhuk, Odessa Astr
Obs, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 7

Cutoff arcs, i.e., AC arcs in which the electrodes
touch periodically, are used in many factory
spectrum appliances. Describes model where arcs
are brought together by an electromagnet instead of
an electric motor.

17/49T23

5(4)
 PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION SOV/2216
 Soveshchaniye po elektrokhemii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy... (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 888 p. Kirzeta slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.M. Prarkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yezin, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), S.M. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), S.M. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, V.V. Losev, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor, Z.A. Solov'yev, V.V. Stender, Professor, and O.M. Floridovich. Ed. of Publishing House: S.O. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in the aspects of electrochemistry.
 SCOPE: The book contains 127 of the 139 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Bushkova, R. Kh. (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Investigating the Passivation of Metals by the Oxygen Method of Measuring the Contact Potential Difference and Electrochemical Methods 603

Mirolyubov, Ye. M., M.D. Tomsheva and V.P. Zhuk. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. Passivity of Iron in Oxidizing Solutions 609

Vasylchenko, G. S. (Kazanskii filial AN SSSR-Kazan' Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Some Regularities of the Anodic Dissolution of Metals Under Conditions of Local Passivation 617

Sukhotin, A.M. (Gosudarstvennyi institut prikladnoi khimii - State Institute of Applied Chemistry). Passivity of Iron in Acid Solutions 621

Rodnikov, I.V. Anodic Passivation of Copper and Some of Its

Card 24/34

Effect of temperature on the rate of electrochemical evolution of chlorine. S. V. Gorbachev and N. P. Zhuk (Mendeleev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 35, 841-843 (1961).—In order to clarify the mechanism of Cl overvoltage (Chang and Wick, *C.A.* 29, 8021), polarization curves were measured at 25, 50, 70, and 90°, at a Pt-10% Rh needle anode. The reference was a Cl₂ equil. electrode in the same soln. and at the same temp. as the polarized anode. The investigated solns. were: (1) neutral aq. NaCl solns. with m (molality) = 0.1, 0.5, 1, 3, and 5; (2) the aq. solns.: 5 m NaCl + 0.1 m NaOH; 5 m NaCl + 0.25 m NaOH; 5 m NaCl + 0.05 m NaOH + 0.03 m NaClO; (3) 5 m NaCl + 0.1 m HCl; 5 m NaCl + 5 m HCl. Important polarization was observed in neutral and basic solns. The c.d.-voltage curves show two regions. In the first Cl₂ was evolved on a non-passivated soluble anode with little polarization. In the 2nd, stronger polarization accompanied Cl₂ evolution on a passivated anode. Passivation was favored by low c.d., high temp., large Cl⁻ concn., and above all H ions. The absence of a 3rd region showed that no important O evolution took place. The effect of NaCl concn. was important and could not be reconciled with the slow discharge. The relation between c.d. and α (α = activity) was complex: it was linear ($I = k\alpha$) only at small polarizations ($\Delta E = 0.1$ to 0.3 v.). From the temp. variation of k , activation energies A were found which indicated a chem. process (8250, 8100, and 8830 cal.). The α of other ions (in solns. 2 and 3) increased the polarization. In all systems the Tafel equation was not obeyed: at high c.d. the curves ΔE vs. I became steeper. Linearity was observed only at low c.d. Thus, the mechanism of the electrode process must have been complex and changing with the potential. The temp. coeff. of ΔE increased with c.d. and decreased

for increasing NaCl concn. and temp. Plots of $\log I$ against $1/T$ gave straight lines from the slope of which the activation energy was found; $A = -2.3 R \log \alpha$. The limiting values of A were 11,000 (in 5 m NaCl + 0.25 m NaOH at $\Delta E = 0.05-0.1$ v.) and 8700 cal. (in 0.1 m NaCl at $\Delta E = 2-3.5$ v.). The curves $A = F\Delta E$ at different NaCl concns. had 3 smoothly joined regions. At small ΔE , A was practically const. At higher ΔE , A fell down to values (< 5000 cal.) corresponding to concn. polarization in 0.1, 0.5, and 1 m solns. In 3 and 5 m solns., A dropped down to values around (1000-2000 cal. After this fall, A stayed approx. const. for larger ΔE . Thus, a relation like $A = A_0 - \alpha F\Delta E$ (where A_0 is the activation energy when $\Delta E = 0$, $\alpha = \text{const.}$, F = Faraday) did not hold true at all values. ΔE and A_0 had a hypothetical meaning. In neutral solns., the max. values of α were 0.7, 0.6, 0.7, 0.4,

0.2 in 0.1, 0.5, 1, 3, and 5 m solns. The decrease of α with increasing m showed a change in the mechanism of the electrode process. A general picture can be sketched as follows. At small ΔE and concn., the usual discharge of Cl⁻ took place. When the NaCl concn. increased, this process was gradually replaced by the discharge of Cl⁻ on a layer of adsorbed Cl atoms. When ΔE became larger, the latter process took over entirely if the NaCl concn. was large enough. Otherwise, concn. polarization became operative. Michel Bourdant

Chem.-Tech. Inst. im. Mendeleev, Moscow

KIRKIN, G.M.; ZHUK, N.P.

Effect of alloying with aluminum on the corrosion resistance of
titanium in sulfuric acid solutions. Zashch.mat. 1 no.4:380-384
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ZHUK, N.P.

Graphic method of calculating the temperature dependence of the
pressure of dissociation of metalide oxides. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR.
444 31-32 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

L 3592-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/AB
 UR/0365/65/001/005/0490/0493
 669.14.018.45
 620.193.5

ACCESSION NR: AP5022655

AUTHOR: Grigor'yeva, A. A.; Zhuk, N. P.; Sergeyeva, G. G.

TITLE: Gas corrosion of austenitic-ferritic steels

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 490-493

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, gas corrosion, steel, steel gas corrosion, austenitic steel, austenitic ferritic steel, oxidation, steel oxidation, steel oxidation resistance, OKh21N5MD2T steel, OKh21N6M2T steel, 1Kh21N5T steel, OKh21N5T steel, Kh18N9T steel, Kh18N12M2T steel

ABSTRACT: The oxidation resistance of OKh21N5MD2T, OKh21N6M2T, 1Kh21N5T, and OKh21N5T standard austenitic-ferritic steels with low nickel content has been tested. The tests were done in air at 800-1050C. All four steels were found to have a somewhat lower oxidation resistance than fully austenitic Kh18N9T and Kh18N12M2T steels, in spite of the lower chromium content of the latter. Steels with higher ferrite content have lower oxidation resistance. This may be explained by the nonuniformity in composition and internal stresses of the formed oxide films. Molybdenum has an ad-

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L 3592-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022655

verse effect on austenitic steel resistance, especially at high temperature (1050C); it undermines the protective properties of oxide films. No qualitative difference in oxidation behavior between fully austenitic and austenitic-ferritic steel was observed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys) 44.5-5...

SUBMITTED: 12May65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4/14

Card

2/2

ZHUK, N. P.

Can also be
1-25-64
metallurgy &
metallography

Effect of temperature on the rate of reactive diffusion.
N. P. Zhuk (Sverdlovsk Inst., Moscow). *Zh. fiz. khim.*
28, 315-18 (1952).—A criticism is made of Arkharov's (cf.
Oxidation of Metals at High Temperatures, 1945) conclusions
that the oxidation rate of Fe and some low alloys of Fe
increases in the range of stability of wüstite (FeO) phase
because the energy barrier for diffusion decreases. The
activation energies in the wüstite range are actually larger,
and the rate is detd. by both the activation energy and the
frequency factor of the Arrhenius equation. In Arkharov's
data rate changes are apparent in the vicinity of α - γ transi-
tion and at the Curie point.
A. Dravnieks

A
③ met

ZHUK, N. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 25/26

Authors : Zhuk, N. P.

Title : Reversible potentials of cathodic corrosion processes of metals with oxygen and hydrogen depolarization

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/1, 188-189, Jan 1954

Abstract : The values of reversible oxygen and hydrogen electrodes in corrosion media and their importance in determining the thermodynamic possibilities of processes followed by oxygen or hydrogen depolarization are discussed. The real partial oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the atmosphere must be taken into consideration when calculating the reversible potentials of oxygen and hydrogen electrodes in corrosion media which are found in the atmosphere. Six references : 5-USSR and 1-English (1931-1952). Tables.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : August 10, 1953

ZHUK, N. P.
USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Zhuk, N. P., and Linchevskiy, B. V.

Title : Oxidation of iron and steel at high temperatures

Periodical : Zhur. Fiz. Khim, 28, Ed. 3, 440-452, March 1954

Abstract : Applying the method of continuous suspension of species the authors investigated the kinetics of oxidation of electrolytic and Armco-iron, steel 3, DS, 20x3 and U9 in the atmosphere at temperature ranges of 400 - 1100°C. It was established that the temperature-rate of oxidation curve of the investigated materials undergoes changes in the temperature range of 480 - 520°C which is connected with the formation of wuestite in the oxidation layer, in the temperature range of 730 - 770°C which is connected with the magnetic and eutectoid conversions and at temperature of 850 - 880°C where an allotropic conversion takes place. Thirty references. Tables, graphs.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Moscow Steel Institute

Submitted : June 2, 1953

Evaluation 8-80678, 22 Nov 54

ZHUK, N. P.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 147 - 21/21

Authors : Zhuk, N. P.

Title : Thermodynamic constants of hardly-soluble-in-water halides, sulfides, oxides and hydrates of metal oxides. (Letter to editor).

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 8, 1523-1527, Aug 1954

Abstract : The importance of the values of thermodynamic constants of inorganic compounds for thermodynamic calculations connected with the solution of numerous chemical and metallurgical problems is explained. A new method for the determination of isobaric-isothermal potentials of hardly-soluble-in-water electrolytes (halides, sulfides, oxides and hydrates of metal oxides), is described. Eight references: 6-USSR and 2-USA (1942-1952). Tables.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : March 19, 1954

Zhuk, N. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 24/27

Authors : Zhuk, N. P.

Title : Thermodynamic constants of hardly-soluble-in-water sulfates, carbonates, chromates, bromates, iodates, oxalates and other metal salts.

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/9, 1690-1697, Sep 1954

Abstract : The application of a method, previously introduced for the determination of isobaric-isothermal potentials in standard entropies, for the determination of hitherto unknown-in-literature thermodynamic constants of hardly-soluble compounds, is recommended. Results obtained by this method, during calculation of thermodynamic constants for chromates, bromates, iodates and other metals salts, are listed. Tables showing standard isobaric potentials and entropies of hardly-soluble-in-water substances are included. Four references: 3-USSR and 1-USA (1952-1954).

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : April 14, 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Metallurgy

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 25/25

Authors : Zhuk, N. P.

Title : The protective potential of steel

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/10, 1869-1871, Oct 1954

Abstract : The theoretical value of the protective potential of steel was evaluated on the basis of the modern theory of electrochemical corrosion. Formulas employed in the calculation of the protective potential are included. Thirteen references: 9-USSR and 4-USA (1939-1954).

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : June 14, 1954

USSR/Chemistry - Metal corrosion

Card 1/2 : Pub. 147 - 16/27

Authors : Shekhtman, V. Sh.; Vedeneyeva, M. A.; and Zhuk, N. P.

Title : The kinetics of intercrystalline corrosion of Cr-Ni stainless steel

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2199-2210, Dec 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the kinetics of intercrystalline destruction (corrosion) of Cr-Ni stainless steel and to determine the effect of various factors (composition and concentration of corrosion medium, titanium content, cold deformation, temperature and period of annealing, etc.) on the corrosion resistance of the steel. The presence of Ti in the steel was found to reduce the rate of its intercrystalline corrosion. A Ti content exceeding that of C eliminates the intercrystalline corrosion in the steel. Cold deformation prior to brief annealing (5 - 10 min) at 650° C reduces the intercrystalline corrosion tendency of the steel. The data regarding the kinetics of intercrystalline corrosion of the tested steel are given in graphs.

Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2199-2210, Dec 1954

(Additional Card)

Card 2/2

Abstract : Eighteen references ; 10 USSR: 1 English; 1 German and 6 USA
(1930-1952). Tables; diagrams; drawings; illustrations.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : April 28, 1954

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. No. - 1/57

Authors : [illegible]

Title : [illegible]

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 32/12, 2266-2267, Dec 1954

Abstract : A new method is introduced for the study of the Fe oxidation mechanism by means of the radioactive ^{59}Fe isotope. The isotope activity distribution is measured as a function of time and temperature. The results show that the oxidation of Fe in air at 400-500°C is a first-order reaction with respect to Fe. The activation energy of the reaction is 12.5 kcal/mole. The rate of oxidation increases with increasing temperature and decreasing particle size. The results are in good agreement with those obtained by other methods.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow

Submitted : July 9, 1954

ZHUK, N. P.

"The Application of the Isotope Fe for the Investigation of the Mechanism of Iron Oxidation," in book The Application of Radioisotopes in Metallurgy, Symposium XXXIV; Moscow; State Publishing House for Literature on Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy, 1955.

B. V. Linchevskiy, Engr.; N. P. ZHUK, Assistant/Chair of Metal Corrosion, Moscow Inst. of Steel im I. V. Stalin.

ZHUK, N.P., dotsent, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

Electricity and chemistry. Znan.sila 30 no.10:17-20 0'55.
(Electrochemistry) (MLBA 8:12)

MIROLYUBOV, Ye.N., inzhener; ZHUK, N.P., detsent, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk;
TOMASHOV, N.D., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk.

Investigating the passivity of iron in oxidizing solutions. Sber.Inst.
stali 34:320-329 '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Kafedra korrozii metallov.
(Iron alloys) (Radioactive isotopes--Industrial applications)

ZHUK, N.P.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase transformation of solid bodies

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1236

Author : Linchevskiy, B.V., Zhuk, N.P.

Title : Use of the Fe⁵⁹ Isotope to Investigate the Iron Oxidation Mechanism.

Orig Pub : Priimeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v metallurgii. M., Metallurgizdat, 1955, sb. 34, 341-346

Abstract : A study was made of the distribution of radioactive iron over the layers of scale. Two activity maxima were noted: one in the internal and the other in the external layers of the scale. The minimum of the activity is located in the center of the scale. A diagram is included, showing the distribution of the concentration of the activity and the relative activity over the thickness of the scale. A scheme explaining the resultant experimental data is proposed for the oxidation process. The data obtained confirm also the presence of a two-way diffusion of iron and of oxygen in both directions through the scale layer. Further ways of using tracer atoms are proposed for the study of the oxidation process in iron and in iron alloys.

Card : 1/1

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

602

Zhuk, Nikolay Platonovich

Korroziya i zashchita metallov; reschety (Corrosion and Protection of Metals; Calculations) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 7,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Akol'zin, P.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Slomyanskaya, F.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Tairova, A.L.; Tech. Ed.: Matveyeva, Ye.N.; Managing Ed. for literature on machine building and instrument construction (Mashgiz): Pokrovskiy, N.V., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians working in the field of corrosion and protection of metals.

COVERAGE: The book explains basic analytical and graphical methods of making corrosion calculations. The calculations, which have to do mainly with the kinetics of corrosion processes, incorporate the most important facts of what is known about the corrosion and protection of metals. Tables of data for making the calculations appear at the end of the book. The author expresses his thanks for suggestions and assistance rendered by N.D. Tomashov, Professor,

Card ~~1/13~~

Corrosion and Protection of Metals; Calculations

602

Doctor of Chemical Sciences; P.A. Akol'zin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; F.B. Slonyanskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and M. Kh. Karapet'yants, Candidate of Chemical Sciences. There are 162 references, of which 126 are Soviet, 28 English, 6 German, and 2 French.

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1. Thermodynamic possibility of chemical corrosion	5
2. Necessary condition for the formation of an unbroken (oxide) film	17
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AUTHOR: Zhuk, N. P.

76-10-30/34

TITLE: A Graphic Calculation of Cathodic Protection with the Aid of Direct Current from an External Source
(Graficheskiy raschet katodnoy zashchity pri pomoshchi vneshnego istochnika postoyannogo toka).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 10, pp. 2364-2366 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A graphic calculations of a complete cathodic protection of metallic construction without an insulating protective cover is given. The metal construction to be protected and subjected to a corrosion in the electrolyte is here assumed to be a binary (two electrodes) galvanic element. On the strength of the ideal curve of the cathodic polarization of the cathode range or of the real cathode polarization of the given system the amperage $I_{\text{protection}}$ can be found as abscissa of the intersection point of one of these curves with the horizontal drawn through the ordinate $V = V_{\text{protection}} = V_0$. This value $I_{\text{protection}}$ is the

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A Graphic Calculation of Cathodic Protection with the Aid of Direct Current from an External Source 76-10-30/34

first parameter of the direct current source. For the calculation of the second parameter of the direct current source, of the voltage E , all Ohm resistances within the current circuit of the cathodic protection and the curve of the anode polarization of the projected auxiliary anode must be known. To the obtained value of the direct current source voltage the product of protective current times Ohm's resistance of the junction lines is to be added. Analogously the calculation is given for the case if an insulating cover exists. There are 2 figures and 5 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Steel imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow (Moskovskiy institut stali im. I. V. Stalina).

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 2/2

AUTHOR: Zhuk, N. P.

SOV/163-58-3-20/49

TITLE: Gas Corrosion of Steels (Gazovaya korroziya stali)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 115 - 119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In general the layer formed in the gas corrosion has certain protective properties which prevent a further corrosion, i.e. a further oxidation of the metals. The results obtained in the determination of the rate of oxidation in iron and various steels as well as in steel ~~K1.3N49~~ demonstrate that the kinetics of the oxidation process of carbon containing and low alloyed steels may be expressed by the following equation:

$$\Delta s^n = K_n \tau \quad (2)$$

n has a constant value for certain temperatures and does not change with the temperature. In figure 2 the influence of the temperature on the mean value of the index of the parabolic dependence in the case of an oxidation in the air is shown. The temperature dependence of the mean

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Gas Corrosion of Steels

SOV/163-58-3-20/49

oxidation rate of steel in the air was investigated. The temperature dependence of the rate of oxidation is expressed by the function

$\lg K_{\text{weight}} = f\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$. The curve is composed of sections of straight lines of different inclination. The resistance to temperature of steels with different carbon content is different. The activation energy of the oxidation process of carbon containing steels differs between 5 and 8 kcal/mol (mean value = 29 kcal/mol). The resistance to temperature of the steel samples alloyed with copper is greater than that of iron alloys not containing copper. A marked resistance to temperature was found at 0.85% copper. There are 4 figures and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1957
Card 2/2

18(3)

AUTHOR:

Zhuk, N. P.

S07/163-58-4-12/47

TITLE:

Iron Corrosion in Not Intermixed Neutral Solutions (Korroziya zheleza v neperemeshivayemykh neytral'nykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 71 - 78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The corrosion of iron, zinc and some other metals with an oxygen depolarization in not intermixed neutral electrolytes is considered in the theory (Refs 1 - 4) as a case of a predominant cathode control of the process at a prevalent moderation at the expense of oxygen diffusion. To prove the correctness of this thesis it is necessary to have, apart from the calculation of the degree of control, also some data on the mutual relation between the resistances of the ionization stage and of the stage of oxygen corrosion of corresponding metals. Determination of these resistances is connected with the difficulty of obtaining the ideal polarization curves required for this purpose. These resistances can, however, be determined according to the real cathode polarization curves. Formula (3) permits to calculate the relation of these resistances according to formula (1). From the real

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Iron Corrosion in Not Intermixed Neutral Solutions

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cathode polarization curves obtained for a not intermixed neutral 1% NaCl solution and the corresponding calculation it results that Fe, Cu and Zn have a cathode control, but a mixed diffusion-kinetic control. Here, for Fe a distinct, for Cu a strongly prevalent moderation at the expense of the oxygen ionization. There is a mixed cathode-anode control for Al, and here we observe a strong prevailing of moderation at the expense of the oxygen diffusion in the cathode process. It is shown that in not intermixed electrolytes the extreme diffusion current density at the real polarization curves i_s must be different for different cathodes, and is distinguished from i_p (real extreme diffusion current density) by the value of the cathode self-dissolution current density. Here self-dissolution of the aluminum cathode occurs with a mixed cathode-anode control, whereas the cathode process on Pt, which interacts in a pair with Zn, takes place according to a mixed oxygen-hydrogen depolarization. - Experiments made in common with B. K. Opara confirmed the conclusion of a mixed diffusion-kinetic control of the iron corrosion in not inter-

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Iron Corrosion in Not Intermixed Neutral
Solutions

SOV/163-58-4-12/47

mixed NaCl solutions.- The conclusions drawn show a deficiency, namely the disregard of time. The experiments have shown that an increase in adsorptivity of the cations normally facilitates the course of the cathode process of iron corrosion, while an increase in adsorptivity of the anions impedes this course. This is due to the influence of the ions on the cathode reaction of the oxygen ionization, and to the change in the concentration of oxygen on the surface of the metal. Experiments show that the speed of iron-corrosion is directly proportional to the frequency in which the corrosion products are being removed. In case of three removals of the corrosion products within 24 hours, the corrosion increases within 200 hours about 1.4 times faster (as compared with the speed of corrosion in samples without removing the corrosion products). There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATED:

Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

Card 3/4

5(4)

AUTHOR:

Zhuk, N. P.

SOV/76-32-12-15/32

TITLE:

The pH Value Determined by Low Solubility Metal
Corrosion Products (Znacheniya pH, ustanavlivayemye trud-
norastvorimymi produktami korrozii metallov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 12,
pp 2754 - 2760 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the corrosion of metals the products of the primary (anodic or cathodic) reaction react with each other as well as with the electrolyte and the gases dissolved therein. This results in the formation of difficultly soluble secondary corrosion products. In unbuffered salt solutions the concentration of the H- and OH- ions changes, which means that the pH value is changing. Experiments were carried out with aluminum, cadmium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, lead, tin, and zinc. In the first series of tests the initial pH values were set to 5, 7, and 9, in the second series to 4, 7, and 10 by adding NaOH or H₂SO₄. Each series took 250 hours at room temperature. The final⁴ pH value

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The pH Value Determined by Low Solubility Metal
Corrosion Products

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was reached the sooner, the closer the interval between the initial values was, and the faster the corrosion of the metal took place. The final pH values to be expected were calculated from the solubility products. With the exception of nickel the measured pH values agreed with the calculated results. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali im. I. V. Stalina (Moscow Steel
Institute imeni I. V. Stalin)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-23048

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 174 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tomashov, N. D., Zhuk, N. P., Kernich, N. K.

TITLE: Corrosion Pitting of Stainless Steel (Tochehnaya korroziya nerzhaveyushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1958, Vol 38, pp 584-602

ABSTRACT: The tendency of 1Kh18N9T steel towards pitting (P) and the effect of various factors on this type of corrosion were investigated by the method of determination of the piercing potential. It is shown that among the Cl^- , Br^- , F^- , I^- and SO_4^{2-} anions the greatest amount of P is caused by Cl^- and the least by I^- . By means of experiments with aqueous solutions of NaCl of various concentrations (from 0.001 to 5N) it was found that the relationship between the piercing potential of 1Kh18N9T steel and the activity of Cl^- in the solution has a logarithmic character. The character of Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Ba^{2+} cations has little effect on the tendency of steel towards P. The effect of the pH value of the medium (0.5N solution of NaCl with additions of HCl or NaOH) varies. The effect of the temperature was investigated in the 3-90°C range. The resistance of

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Corrosion Pitting of Stainless Steel

SOV/137-58-11-23048

1Kh18N9T steel to P decreases with the rise in temperature in connection with the increasing rate of the action of Cl^- on the protective oxide film and the decreasing contents of the passivator (O_2) in the solution. The determination of the piercing potential of Cr-Ni steel of six industrial grades showed that Kh18N12M2T steel (2.8% Mo) possesses the greatest resistance to P. Introduction of Nb (Kh18N9M2B steel) lowers its resistance appreciably. An increase in the amount of Ti and C in steel produces similar results. The introduction of Mn into Cr-Ni steel with a simultaneous decrease of its Ni contents reduces greatly the resistance of the steel to P. An increase in Cr content (from 0.2 to 41.5%) increases P resistance. The results of 15 days' comparative corrosion tests by full or intermittent immersion of Cr and Cr-Ni steels in solutions of 0.5N $FeCl_3$ and 0.49N $NaCl + 0.01N HCl$ agree fully with the data obtained by the method of determination of piercing potential. Bibliography: 17 references.

P. S.

Card 2/2

244K, N.P.

12(7): 25(1)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION	804/1113
<p>Executive 1 subchapter study: corrosion study (Corrosion and Protection of Steel: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashin, 1959. 213 p. 7,000 copies printed.</p> <p>Ed.: N.D. Tomshev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Reviewers: A.A. Zhukhorovskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and E.S. Ponomareva, Doctor; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya.G. Alaverdiy, Tech. Ed.: S.M. Popov; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine and Instrument Construction: N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.</p> <p>FOREWORD: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with questions of the corrosion and protection of metals.</p> <p>CONTENTS: The articles in this collection deal with the corrosion of steels in corrosive environments; the study of the effect of various factors on corrosion; methods of protecting steels from gas and electrochemical corrosion. Special attention is given to new methods of investigation. A number of the articles give the results of studies made under operating conditions. New data, obtained by the Department of Metal Corrosion, Leningrad Institute of Steel (Moscow Institute of Steel), are published here for the first time. Four articles are the result of work carried out jointly at the Laboratories of the Leningrad Institute of Steel and Mashin (Leningrad Institute of Steel and Mashin) and the Khimicheskii Zavod Imeni M.I. Kalinina (Chemical Plant Imeni M.I. Kalinina). Most of the articles contain practical recommendations on the protection of metals from corrosion. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.</p>		
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ZHUK, N. P.

TOMASHOV, Nikon Danilovich. Prinimali uchastiye: TYUKINA, M.N.; PALEOLOG, Ye.H.; CHERNOVA, G.P.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Yu.H.; LUNEY, A.P.; TIMONOVA, M.A.; MODESTOVA, V.N.; MATVEYKOVA, T.V.; BYALOBZHESKIY, A.V.; ZHUK, N.P.; SHREYDER, A.V.; TITOV, V.A.; VEDENEYEVA, M.A.; LOKOTILOV, A.A.; BERUKSHIS, G.K.; DERYAGINA, O.G.; FEDOTOVA, A.Z.; FOKIN, M.N.; MIROLYUBOV, Ye.N.; ISAYEV, N.I.; AL'TOVSKIY, R.M.; SHOHIGOLEV, P.V.; YEGOROV, N.G., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Theory of the corrosion and the protection of metals] Teoriya korrozii i zashchity metallov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 591 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KLINOV, Iosif Yekovlevich; ZHUK, M.P., kand.khim.nauk, red.; TAIROVA,
A.L., red.izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Corrosion of chemical apparatus and corrosion-resistant
materials] Korroziiia khimicheskoi apparatury i korrozionno-
stoikiie materialy. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 511 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Chemical apparatus--Corrosion)
(Corrosion-resistant materials)

TOMASHOV, N.D., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; ZHUK, N.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; MIROLYUBOV, Ye.N., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Behavior of iron and steel in oxidizing solutions. Sbor.
Inst.stali no.39:438-449 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra korrozii metallov Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni instituta stali im. I.V.Stalina.
(Iron--Corrosion) (Steel--Corrosion)
(Oxidizing agents)

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18.11.61

AUTHORS: Abramov, O.V., Zhuk, N. P.

TITLE: Oxidation of some alloys in the conditions of heat-treatment in gas and electric furnaces

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 306, abstract 11181 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 19-39)

TEXT: The oxidation of a number of heat-stable alloys, based on Fe and Ni, has been studied at temperatures of 900 - 1200°C: Ж 435 (EI 435), Ж 652 (EI 652), Ж 559 (EI 559), ВЖ 98 (VZh 98), Ж 894 (EI 894), Ж 703 (EI 703), Ж 813 (EI 813), and Ж 835 (EI 835). The process was carried out in the products of combustion of town gas with α (coefficient of excess air) = 0.8 - 1.5 and in air. It is shown that the oxidation of the alloys EI 435, EI 652, EI 559 and EI 835 follows the expression $\Delta g = k_3 \log \tau + k_4$ while the other alloys follow the expression $\Delta g^n = k_2 \tau$ where n is nearly 2. Increasing of the oxidizing ability of the atmosphere has a different

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Oxidation of some alloys ...

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influence on the rates of oxidation for the different alloys. The heat-resistance increases (with increase in the oxidizing ability of the atmosphere) with those alloys which contain Al (EI 652, EI 559). On introducing Mo and Nb into EI 602 the heat stability of the alloy decreases. It is noted that the increase in the oxidizing ability of the atmosphere lowers the rate of oxidation of the alloys especially at high temperatures. It is recommended that the heat treatment of the alloys EI 652, EI 559, EI 894, and EI 602 be carried out in electric furnaces in a strongly oxidizing air atmosphere while that of alloys EI 703, EI 813, EI 835 be carried out in the products of gas combustion with $\alpha \approx 0.8$. The possibility of the substitution, in weakly oxidizing atmospheres ($\alpha = 0.8 - 1.0$) and temperatures below 1000 - 1050°C, of alloys EI 435, EI 652, EI 894, EI 602 by alloys EI 703, EI 813, EI 835 is noted. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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18. 4/10

AUTHORS: Zhuk, N. P., Yemel'yanenko, L. P.

TITLE: The effect of carbon content on the gas corrosion of carbon steels in air

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 306, abstract 11183 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 40-52)

TEXT: A study of the effect of the carbon content on the gas corrosion of carbon steels (oxidation and decarbonization) in air is described, using periodic weighing without removing the sample from the furnace, at temperatures from 500 - 1000°C. At high temperatures (850 - 1100°C) the rate of oxidation of carbon steels decreases with increasing C content. At temperatures from 700 - 800°C the oxidation process is complex, showing varying rates of oxidation. In the temperature region 500 - 650°C the C shows an insignificant effect on the rate of oxidation of carbon steels. The scale growth in all the steels, at the temperatures studied, follows

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The effect of carbon ...

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the law $\Delta g^n = k\tau$. The rate of oxidation of the steels decreases with increasing C content. This effect increases with increasing temperature.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/081/62/000/001/039/067
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, G. G., Zhuk, N. P., Lyubinskiy, B. E.

TITLE: Electrolytic pickling of high alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 343, abstract
1K129 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich.
materialov", M., Mashgiz, 1961, 53-71)

TEXT: Electrolytic pickling - anodic, cathodic, a.c. and a.c. with
bipolar connection of specimens - was studied with a view to removing
the cinder from alloy ЭМ435 (EI435) in solutions of H_2SO_4 . The
influence of H_2SO_4 concentration, of electrolyte temperature and of D on
the rate of this process, on the weight losses of the metal and on the
surface quality of the samples after corrosion was also studied.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/137/62/000/004/144/201
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, G. G., Zhuk, N. P., Lyubinskiy, B. E.

TITLE: Electrolytic etching of high-alloy alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 104, abstract 4I635 (V sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov". Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 53 - 71)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out upon the electrolytic etching of steel X18H12M2T (Kh18N12M2T) and alloy EI435 (EI435) in solutions of H₂SO₄ (anodic, cathodic, alternating current, alternating current with bipolar connection of the specimens) and the effect of the H₂SO₄ concentration, the electrolyte temperature, and D upon the rate of this process, weight losses of the metal, and the quality of the specimen surface after etching. The polarization curves measured upon specimens of Kh18N12M2T and EI435 both with and without scale indicate that the scale etching is under anodic control in H₂SO₄ solutions. The scale of Kh18N12M2T under electrolysis is removed by the etching action upon the base metal under the scale by anodic polarization, which is further helped by

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Electrolytic etching of high-alloy alloys

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the mechanical action of the gaseous O_2 given off. The etching action of the base metal at low values of D_A occurs as result of its slow dissolution in the passive state. For both alloys the anodic etching of the scale is most effective. The etching schedule is cited. The etching of the scale by alternating current is a longer process than anodic etching. Scale etching by alternating current yields results similar to those under ordinary etching with AC, but the rate of the process is lower. All the recommended methods of electrolytic etching of the scale on both alloys investigated are considerably more effective than ordinary dissolution of the scale in H_2SO_4 solutions; they accelerate the process of removing the scale, reduce the weight losses of the metal under etching, and raise the quality of the surface after etching. There are 11 references.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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A060/A101

AUTHORS: Markovich, L. A., Zhuk, N. P.

TITLE: Effect of halogen ions upon the corrosion behavior of steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) in the course of sulfuric acid pickling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 56, abstract 11I366 (V sb.: "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov", Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 93 - 107)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out upon the effect of halogen ions upon the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of 1Kh18N9T steel in 18% H₂SO₄. The addition of NaCl to 18% H₂SO₄ at 70°C accelerates the scale elimination by a factor of 1.5, reduces the corrosion losses of the steel by a factor of 6 - 10, and improves the surface quality of the pickled metal. An increase in the NaCl concentration in 18% H₂SO₄ up to 5 g/liter lowers the dissolution rate of steel 1Kh18N9T; in the NaCl concentration range from 7 to 70 g/liter the corrosion rate is constant, and further increase in the NaCl concentration accelerates the steel dissolution. The optimum NaCl concentration is 5 - 10 g/liter. The data on the dependence of the corrosion rate of steel 1Kh18N9T in 18% H₂SO₄ upon the

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